

THE PAGEANT.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

THE PRINCE'S ILLNESS.

History of the Inception, Progress, Positive Assault, More Formidable Attacks and Consequences of the Fever.

RECOVERY OF THE ROYAL PATIENT.

The Prince of Wales complained of having experienced a feeling of chilliness, accompanied with headache and a slight prostration of strength, during the evening and night of Monday, the 20th of November, 1871.

He felt languid and wearied next morning. Tuesday evening, the 21st of November, the *Court Journal* announced officially "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has become suddenly indisposed."

The Prince had been visiting the Earl of Chesterfield, who died of fever during the illness of His Royal Highness, at Bretby Hall, and it was said that the seeds of the disease were sown in his system at that time, owing to the imperfect sequestration and a consequent imperfect system of drainage and ventilation which prevailed on the premises.

The Prince was attended to and during his stay at Bretby Hall by his favorite groom, Biez, who also sickened with fever about the same time as the Prince, and died; his funeral passing Sandringham, in order that the Prince might view the cortege from the window, an effort which he made after having received assistance to rise from bed. Biez was interred in the burial ground attached to the church at Sandringham, in a vault owned by the Prince, and this by his master's order. Her Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales visited the servant during his illness and stood by his bedside, despite the terrible warning which they had already received in their own family of the infectious nature of the malady.

Thursday, November 23, the Court physicians declared the Prince of Wales invalid by an attack of fever, presenting the symptoms of that of the typhoid class. He passed a "rather uncomfortable night." In the evening of the same day a medical bulletin was issued in London containing the following report:—"The Prince is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, but the symptoms are not alarming."

FAMILY AND NATIONAL ALARM.

The disease progressed rapidly.

Queen Victoria returned to Windsor from Balmoral on the afternoon of the 24th of November. The Prince was still weak, and when he reported that he was worse even than when he was first taken ill, the physicians began to talk of the circumstances which attended the illness and death of his father, Prince Albert. London became gloomy and alarmed. The cattle despatched forward to the *HERALD* excited deep interest in the cities of the United States—indeed, all over the American Continent.

The fever became variable in its assaults during the next ensuing few days; the Prince remained restless in the night, but battling bravely for his physical hold, and displaying bodily evidence of the previous enjoyment of a better state of constitution than what had been supposed generally by the public.

On the 26th of November the fever was declared to be of the regular, pure typhoid class, complicated with gastro-enteric inflammation. Queen Victoria was at his bedside constantly. The Princess of Wales was invalided by sickness on the 27th of November, at five o'clock in the evening, but was declared out of danger within a few days.

From the 26th to the 30th of November the Prince's case alternated considerably, the struggle inclining slightly in his favor, however, owing to the existence of all unexpected excellence in his physical system.

December opened with a very gloomy prospect for the British people. The Prince's fever increased during the night. The fact of Lord Chesterfield's death, which occurred on the 1st day of the month, producing a mingled feeling of sorrow and alarm. The English markets were affected perceptibly and closed with a downward tendency and quotations irregular.

ALTERATIONS OF THE DISEASE.

Queen Victoria remained at the Prince's bedside. From Friday, the 1st of December, to Tuesday, the 5th day of the month, the Prince was "more comfortable." He was restless towards midnight each day, but rallied at or shortly after daybreak the next. The fever was not unmanageable and had not at any time progressed beyond the control of the physicians.

The hopes of a speedy convalescence were entertained on the morning of the 6th of December. Queen Victoria had returned to Windsor.

A despatch was forwarded to New York, which stated, "There is little doubt but that the crisis of the disease is now over and the Prince out of danger."

GLOOM AND AFFRIGHT.

Friday, December 8, opened with news of a startling character. Sir William Jenner, M. D., issued a bulletin in London, dated at noon, which reported the occurrence of an unfavorable change in the condition of the Prince during the night. He was "very unquiet, and there was a considerable accession of fever in the morning."

Queen Victoria hurried back to her post in the sick room. The Princess Louise accompanied her mother. London became really alarmed. The municipalities of the United Kingdom were agitated.

Stocks and values generally were disturbed and commenced a run down in price.

The patient was still worse at two o'clock in the afternoon.

He dozed in sleep towards three o'clock.

At half past three o'clock his strength began to fail.

At four o'clock in the evening a telegram was dated at Sandringham summoning the members of the royal family to the sick room.

REPORT OF HIS DEATH.

The death of the Prince was announced, after noon, on the London "Change" at five o'clock the same day—December 8.

This statement was contradicted, at six P. M., by a newspaper press publication, which stated that the Prince was "still alive, but sinking rapidly, with congestion of the lungs set in and no hope of his recovery."

At the hour of half past nine, night, the attending physicians issued a bulletin stating that "the Prince had slept slightly, but was still much prostrated." Exacerbation (periodical increase of the fever, with the attack still more severe after each recurrent assault) set in during the night, and the prostration of his strength was excessive.

STREET SCENES IN LONDON.

Intense excitement prevailed in the streets of London at midnight. Immense crowds of people were assembled. Public meetings were held, particularly of the workmen, in order to give expression to the popular sympathy and sorrow.

THE NEWS IN AMERICA.

December 9 the *NEW YORK HERALD* published a complete biographical sketch of His Royal Highness, accompanied by a history of the family of the Guelphs and an explanation of the succession to the English throne as it would be affected by his death. The American people, of every degree and class, were moved by a feeling of sorrow for the Prince, combined in the anxiety as to the consequences which were likely to ensue to Great Britain by his decease.

His Royal Highness had been ill (according to the medical bulletins) from the 23d of November to the 25th of December, inclusive—a period of seventeen days. The fever was working insidiously, but without exact notice in his system, for three or four days before so that it may be said he had labored under and fought against it during a space of twenty clear days.

ROYAL VISITS TO SANDRINGHAM.

The Prince's children were taken to Sandringham to visit him on the 6th of December.

Queen Victoria, the Duke of Cambridge, the

Princess Beatrice and Princess Louise were in the sick room, buried in grief and moved by the deepest sorrow and grave alarm.

NATIONAL REPORT BY PRAYER.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury requested the clergy to "pray for the recovery of the Prince of Wales."

THE CASE MORE HOPEFUL.

At ten o'clock (night), December 9, the Prince enjoyed a brief sleep, but the fever symptoms remained unchanged.

RETURN OF THE FEVER AND ITS TERRIBLE ASSAULTS. Sunday, December 10, the fever renewed its assaults with terrible violence.

The Prince became restless, prostrated in strength, sinking and wandering slightly in his mind.

The symptoms of death became imminent at five o'clock in the morning of Monday, December 11, and it was announced that "all hope has been abandoned."

All the churches in Britain were engaged in prayer the following day.

The Prince made a firm battle for life.

HOPE BATTLED.

Despite this condition an unofficial telegram, dated at Sandringham, Monday, December 11, three P. M., reported:—"It is evident from the distress which prevails here that the last hours of the Prince of Wales are approaching."

His mother, children and other members of the royal family were at his bedside.

Business was completely suspended in England, as the telegraph lines became "blocked" with messages concerning the Prince and the probabilities of the final issue of the case.

Delirium set in during the night of Monday, December 11. The Prince raved and became unconscious, alternately, from that period to about day-break Wednesday, December 13.

His wife, the Princess Alexandra, was at his bedside constantly.

MESSAGE TO GERMANY.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert was despatched to the Continent, with orders to embark and convey the Princess Victoria—his sister—Crown Princess of Germany, to England.

This order was countermanded subsequently.

PREPARATION FOR A REGENCY.

Cabinet Council and Parliamentary provision was made for the formation of a regency in the event of the death of the Prince and the accession of his son (a minor) subsequent to the demise of Queen Victoria.

THE MEDICAL BULLETINS.

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this celebration it is my desire and hope to be present.

Civic Arrangement With the Officers of the Crown.

By appointment, arranged previously, an interview took place a short time since in London, between the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs and other civic authorities of the English metropolis, and the Lord Chamberlain (Lord Sydney), the subject of the accommodation to be provided in St. Paul's on the occasion of the Thanksgiving service, when it was urged that in consideration of the great interest taken by all classes of the community in the matter, and the desirability of a representation on the occasion of the various corporate and other bodies throughout the kingdom, the number of spectators might be increased with advantage and without the slightest inconvenience. This view of the matter was strongly impressed on the Lord Chamberlain, who, in reply, upon the utter inability of authorities to meet all the demands and requests made to them in connection with the service, and upon the necessity, first of all, of granting the just claims of the many official and representative personages, His Lordship, however, agreed to reconsider the question of accommodation, and completed his arrangement as follows:—

THE TICKETS OF ADMISSION—OFFICIAL REFUSAL OF APPLICATIONS.

Eight thousand persons, including the members of the House of Commons, the Parliament and officers of the army and navy, were assembled in St. Paul's. The admission of non-official personages was secured by the presentation of cards forwarded to the parties by the Lord Chamberlain. The pressure of applications made on this officer for the favored document, or open sesame, of the court was unusual—wonderful, in truth. Thousands of distinguished personages have been disappointed sadly by the receipt of the following note of reply. Knowing the position, both official and hereditary, of some who have received it, the public was curious to see the list of those favored with admission:—

ST. JAMES' PALACE, Jan. 21, 1872.

SIR—I am desired by the Lord Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., and to inform you that the request for tickets for the Thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral, I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

SPENCER PONSORBY.

THANKSGIVING PRAYERS.

The London Gazette issued an supplement containing the following announcements with reference to the episcopal-clerical service and the exact form of the prayer of thanksgiving:—

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 18th day of January, 1872, the Lord Bishop of London, the Most Honorable Privy Council, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Bishop of London, Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. Forster.

It is this day ordered by their Lordships that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a special form of prayer and thanksgiving to be used by the clergy for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that such form of prayer and thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the churches of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 21st day of January instant. And it is hereby further ordered that His Majesty's Privy Council, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Bishop of London, Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. Forster, do cause a competent number of copies of the said form of prayer and thanksgiving, that the same may be forthwith sent to the Lord Bishops, and to the heads of the churches of England and Wales, and of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

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owner of the Duchy of Cornwall, and he appoints the rectors of the Episcopal Establishment accordingly.

The Prince was born on the 9th of November, 1841, at Buckingham Palace, London, amid the general rejoicings of the people. By the judicious care of the late Prince Albert, he received an education of a somewhat sounder and more substantial character than that which usually falls to the lot of princes. His parents were models of most of the domestic virtues, and their Court was the purest of its time in Europe.

His EDUCATION.

The Prince of Wales received his early education under the Rev. Henry M. Birch and Mr. Gibbs, a barrister-at-law, and after studying for a session at Edinburgh, entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he remained, and afterwards passed, in two terms at Cambridge. He was instructed in every department of liberal culture, and so far as was possible "plain living and high thinking" were made the controlling principles of his early life. As a collegian he seems to have been diligent and well-behaved. At any rate he found no meaner friend than the late Lord Brougham to voice his good conduct in the following words:—"Of the Prince of Wales I have only to say that, as my learned friend, Sir David Brewster, the Principal of that University (Edinburgh) can attest, he gained universal respect and esteem among all his teachers and among all his pupils. I will only add that, after his leaving Edinburgh, on a late occasion, in last May, I found that at Oxford he held precisely the same place in the esteem of his teachers and of his fellow pupils." Under such auspices began a life which, though brief in years even to-day, has been already glorious.

On his seventeenth birthday the Prince assumed the serious duties of manhood by being appointed colonel in the army. Soon afterward he determined to pursue his studies at Rome. After a brief visit to his sister, the Princess Imperial of Prussia, at Berlin, he set out for Italy. Before leaving England, he performed the first public act of his life by presenting a stand of colors to the Hundredth, or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment of foot, then stationed at Shorncliffe, near Folkestone.